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much better than arbitration. The whole address was an able and earnest plea for the extension of the reign of goodwill and law as far and as fast as possible in international affairs.

The editor of the *Lend a Hand* Rec-
 Philanthropies
 as Peace Agents. *ord* comments with fine insight on the
 part played by common philanthropies in
 hastening the peace of the world:

"It is an inspiring thought that the peace of the world is to be hastened by its common philanthropies as much as through any other agency. It is not alone the commercial needs that are to break down walls and open doors and send armies back to the fields. It is the larger needs and sorrows and inspirations of the human heart and life. The need of the mariner scudding along the coast has set a chain of lights around the world. The upheaval of a volcano and the destruction of a city, the killing breath of a plague, or the angry waters of an overflowing river, will set hearts beating together so closely that in the common pulse of sympathy all thought of war is forgotten. Thus are disasters overruled for good. Thus are lessons of international love forced upon the nations. Thus, in the economy of God, is the mystery of disaster fathomed. And all this thought has come to us through reading a great package of letters touching one phase or another of international philanthropy, work for the sick, for prisoners, for the crushed nationalities and peoples, as just now the Jews in Kishineff, and a little while ago for the Armenians in Turkey. It is all binding the peoples together. It sends home the lesson that

"Pity and need
 Make all flesh kin. There is no caste in blood,
 Which runneth of one hue, nor caste in tears,
 Which trickle salt with all; neither comes man
 To birth with tilka-mark stamped on the brow,
 Nor sacred thread on neck."

"We learn to know our brothers through need and pity, both sent of God."

Brevities.

... The Twelfth International Peace Congress will meet at Rouen, France, on the 22d of September and continue for four days. The committee on organization, to coöperate with the Peace Bureau in arranging for the meetings, consists of Frederic Passy, Emile Arnaud, Gaston Moch, Professor Charles Richet, Lucien le Foyer and other leading French peace workers. The Congress will be followed by the Conference of the International Law Association at Antwerp, Belgium, on the 29th of September.

... The vacancy caused in the British section of the Alaskan Boundary Commission by the death of Justice Armour has been filled by the appointment of Allen Bristol Aylesworth of Toronto, Canada, one of the ablest lawyers in the Dominion.

... It is already announced that the feature of next winter's naval bill, now in preparation by the House Naval Committee, will be five new battleships of 16,000 tons each.

... It is gratifying to learn that more than two hundred thousand people have been replaced upon their land in the Transvaal, fed for months, assisted in various ways to reconstitute their homes, to restock their barns, and to grow sufficient food to satisfy their immediate wants. But for the great sin of the past all this exhibition of British generosity would, however, have been uncalled for.

... Bishop J. W. Hamilton, of the M. E. Church, says he believes "it to be the duty of the Christian Church and of all philanthropists to aid in putting aside both the agency and the spirit of force in the settlement of difficulties, whether between nations or individuals."

... The *Morning Star*, commenting on the cordiality of President Loubet's reception in London, says: "All the European rulers have been rather cordial lately, and it ought to reduce the price of rifled cannon and warships."

... Andrew D. White's proposal of professorships in American colleges to train men for public affairs, for public administration, international diplomacy, etc., has not met with much approval in the general press. But the idea is right, just the same, and will make its way to victory in some future when we have learned that there is something more noble and useful than "pull" politics.

... The *Chicago Tribune*, which has for years been collecting statistics of accidents on the Fourth of July, records for this year fifty-two deaths outright and three thousand six hundred and sixty-five wounded. The property loss by fire was over four hundred thousand dollars. The *Tribune* does not tell us how much loss of character the stupid nonsense of the day cost the nation.

... Commenting on Secretary Root's remark at Junction City, Kansas, that "war always does come, sooner or later," George T. Angell says, in *Our Dumb Animals*: "We say that there is no more need of wars between nations than between individuals,—that they are a relic of barbarism, *the concentration of all human crimes*, —and that to teach the young of our country that '*wars must come*,' and so to be constantly expecting and preparing for them, is *the devil's teaching*."

... Secretary Hay, at the instance of the American Minister to Caracas, has invited the Czar of Russia to name, from the members of the Hague Court, three arbitrators to constitute the tribunal which is to determine and settle the questions submitted to it under the United States-Venezuelan Claims Treaty. This action of our State Department makes it clear that the Hague Tribunal can be utilized even where a convention goes no farther than to provide for a claims commission. It is a most admirable step.

... In *Friedensblätter* for July, published at Esslingen, Germany, Otto Umfrid of Stuttgart, one of the leading peace advocates of Germany, has an article entitled "*Die Formel der Abrüstung*," in which he makes a powerful and impressive plea for a truce of armaments, a colonial treaty among the colonizing powers, and finally a gradual proportional disarmament, which he shows to be entirely practicable at the present time if the governments only were willing to try it, and would proceed in the way suggested.

. . . The Outlook Company announce that they are soon to publish "Tolstoy the Man," which Professor Steiner of Iowa College has in preparation. Professor Steiner is an authority on all Slav and Russian topics. He spent several months in Russia, in the district where Tolstoy lives, and has collected a vast amount of information about the great author and reformer. All the friends of peace will be interested in Professor Steiner's presentation of Tolstoy as a man.

. . . The treaty for the purchase of the Danish West India Islands has lapsed, and it is not probable that any attempt at its renewal will be made for the present. The defeat of the project has been wholly due to the opposition to the sale which has developed in Denmark since the Convention was signed.

. . . The Anglo-Chinese commercial treaty, which was signed last September by Sir James T. Mackay and the Chinese Commissioners at Shanghai, was ratified on the 28th of July, the ratifications being exchanged at Peking. The treaty abolishes the famous likin barriers, while the native custom houses, a list of which is to be furnished Great Britain, are retained.

. . . "A prominent French writer," says *Our Dumb Animals*, "in a recent article on the new rifles, declares that a battlefield at the end of a general engagement would be covered with 200,000 or 300,000 corpses, crushed and mangled. No one would be left to bury the dead, and pestilence would break out in the surrounding country. This being the case, he declares that the ruler who now declares war will be a monster in history."

. . . The capture of the town of Ciudad Bolivar, on the Orinoco, by the government troops from the Venezuelan revolutionists two weeks ago, it is to be hoped will end the deplorable insurrection. The fight was a fierce one, and illustrates once more the horrible inhumanity of the butchery of men by men. The total loss of lives was reported to be 1,500, and the town was temporarily practically ruined.

. . . A treaty has been concluded between Great Britain and Persia by which the former power has been placed on an equal footing with Russia in the matter of the importation of foreign goods. The new treaty ratified at Teheran is intended to prevent discrimination against British merchandise. It also does away with the system of farming out the customs duties and establishes government offices and warehouses.

. . . A joint American-Mexican Monetary Commission has been in London, and will also call upon the governments of Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg and The Hague for the purpose of urging the adoption of international measures to raise silver-using countries to a gold-exchange standard and thereby impart stability to commerce.

. . . French and Russian capitalists, together with American bankers, have formed themselves into a trans-Alaska-Siberian railway company. They have filed a petition with Secretary Hitchcock for his approval of the proposed route across Alaska. They propose to build a tunnel under Bering Strait and connect Alaska and Siberia thus by rail.

What Are We to Do? *

BY LUCIA AMES MEAD.

Eighteen months ago the powers that be told the American people that we must have a larger navy, one more adequate for defensive purposes. Twelve months ago the powers that be told us that we must have a distinctly large navy, one commensurate with our dignity as a world power. Six months ago the same powers, having borrowed Old World methods of arousing ambition for military glory by establishing the new Navy League, told us that we must have a navy equal to the Kaiser's. Two months ago Admiral Dewey said our navy was already as efficient as the Kaiser's, and now Lieutenant Hobson assures the Young Men's Christian Association of America that "to keep the peace" we must have the biggest navy upon earth! Like a prairie fire sweeping over dry grass, this craze for a huge navy has swept over our country, and we workers for peace by peaceful methods are confronting it to-day, cast down but not destroyed, and ask, What are we to do?

The sincere appeals, but specious arguments, of our strenuous President have inflamed the nation's heart and have addled the brains of that large majority which delegates to any public servant who is "a good fellow" that solemn duty of every voter to weigh momentous issues of life and death and not lazily surrender his sovereign prerogative of judgment. Despite the President's word to Harvard students a year ago about "enjoying" fighting, and regretting that in the Cuban war there was not "enough to go around," few Americans admit a liking for war. The plea for the huge navy, in which each single battleship costs more than the valuation of all the land and all the ninety buildings of Harvard University, would, after all, make small impression on the public mind were it not shrewdly masked by the word, *Peace*.

Says Ruskin, "It is a state of mind much to be dreaded for a man not to know the devil when he sees him." The devil has never done a cleverer stroke of work than to nail the white flag of peace and the symbol of the cross to the masts of the costly, steel-clad destroyers which each nation is taxing itself to build to terrorize its neighbors. When shall we learn that the psychology of nations is like that of individuals, and that, as the community which goes with "peacemakers" bulging from each hip pocket, like Sicilians or Kentuckians, arouses jealousy and suspicion and invites conflicts, so do nations who carry "a big stick?"

What are sane men to do who know the lessons of history and psychology, and who groan in spirit as they see the nation's danger from its new and needless suspicions and ambitions? Their eloquence and argument must be poured out like water to drown this fire and fury, but they must recognize that though they had the power of Demosthenes it will be insufficient. We are assured that "the nation's heart is sound" and that "there is no danger of militarism"; yet nothing is so popular as the idea of a great navy. An expert librarian has just told us that half of the people who can read in this country do not read. Nine-tenths of the other half do not do their own thinking, and "Evil is

* Address at annual dinner of the American Peace Society, May 18, 1903.